

## View Point 1

“To sum up the whole, the British rule has been—morally, a great blessing; politically peace and order on one hand...on the other hand, materially, impoverishment...the natives call the British system... “the knife of sugar.” That is to say there is no oppression, it is all smooth and sweet, but it is a knife, nevertheless.”

*In a speech by Dadabhai Naoroji, served in the British House of Commons, 1892-1895. (Reprinted by J. Weston Walch Publisher, 1999).*

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## View Point 2

“Englishmen...have given the people of India the greatest human blessing—peace. They have introduced Western education. This has brought an ancient and civilized nation in touch with modern thought, modern sciences, and modern life. They have built an administration that is strong and efficient. They have framed wise laws and have established courts of justice.”

*Adapted from The Economic History of India Under Early British Rule by an Indian, Romesh Dutt. (Reprinted by J. Weston Walch Publisher, 1999).*

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## View Point 3

“Europeans [the British] occupy almost all the higher places in every department of government...Natives, no matter how fit, are deliberately kept out of the social institutions started by Europeans...All they [the Europeans] do is live off of India while they are here. When they go, they carry all they have gained.”

*In a speech by Dadabhai Naoroji, served in the British House of Commons, 1892-1895. (Reprinted by J. Weston Walch Publisher, 1999).*

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## View Point 4

“Modern progressive nations [European colonizers] ... seek to control “garden spots” in the tropics.” Under their direction, these places can yield the tropical produce that their citizens need. In return the progressive nations bring to the people of those garden spots the food stuffs, and manufactures they need. They develop the territory by building roads, canals, railways, and telegraphs. The progressive nations can establish schools and newspapers for the people of the colonies. They can also give these people the benefit of other blessings of civilization which they have not the means of creating themselves.”

*Adapted from O.P. Austin's “Does Colonization Pay?” in The Forum, Jan. 1900. (Reprinted by J. Weston Walch Publisher, 1999).*

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## View Point 5

“Colonialism’s greatest misdeed was to have tried to strip us of our responsibility in conducting our own affairs and convince us that our civilization was nothing less than savagery, thus giving us complexes which led to our being branded as irresponsible and lacking in self-confidence.”

*Sekou Toure, an African Nationalist. (Reprinted by J. Weston Walch Publisher, 1999).*

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## View Point 6

“Whereas all African peoples...deplore the economic exploitation of African people by Imperialist Countries, thus reducing Africans to poverty in the midst of plenty...Whereas fundamental human rights, freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of movement, freedom of worship, freedom to live a full and abundant life...are denied to Africans through the activities of Imperialists.”

*Resolution of the All-African People’s Conference, Accra (Ghana) in 1958. (Reprinted by J. Weston Walch Publisher, 1999).*

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## View Point 7

"The struggle for colonies does not result only in cash losses. There were also lives lost, wars fought, and hatreds aroused which threatened new wars...Italy's trade with her colonies in 1894-1932 was worth 5,561 million lire [about \$1.1 billion]. This was less than one percent of her total foreign trade in the same period. In fact her expenditures on colonies for that time was 6,856 million lire. Obviously colonies cost more than they are worth in trade."

*Adapted from Balance Sheets of Imperialism by Grover Clark.  
(Reprinted by J. Weston Walch Publisher, 1999).*

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## View Point 8

"You English committed one supreme crime against my people. For a hundred years you have done everything for us. You have given us no responsibility for our own government."

*Mohandas Gandhi.  
(Reprinted by J. Weston Walch Publisher, 1999).*

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## View Point 9

"The process continued throughout the nineteenth century. Other old Indian industries---shipbuilding, metalwork, glass, paper—and many crafts were broken up. Thus the economic development of India was stopped and the growth of new industry was prevented....A typical colonial economy was built up. India became an agricultural colony of industrial England. It supplied raw materials and provided markets for England's industrial goods. The destruction of industry led to unemployment on a vast scale...The poverty of the country grew. The standard of living fell to terribly low levels."

*Excerpt from The Discovery of India by Jawaharlal Nehru.  
(Reprinted by J. Weston Walch Publisher, 1999).*

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